

Published by Thomas Ritchie, nearly opposite the Globe Tavern, Richmond, Virginia.  
**CONDITIONS:**—Five dollars a year, to be paid annually in advance. Those who wish to be considered as annual subscribers, must hereafter designate it at the time of subscribing, otherwise their papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the first year. No paper can be stopped until all arrears have been paid off.—Good acceptances, in Richmond only, will be received in payment. The same rule as to Advertisements.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:**  
 The 5th Volume of the ENQUIRER, complete, bound in boards.

**VIRGINIA DEBATES,** in the Convention, bound in calf, sheep and boards.

**BURR'S TRIAL,** for Treason and for a Misdemeanor, in boards.—By D. Robertson.

**LETTERS on the Subject of THE CATHOLICS**—By Peter Phymley—from the 11th London Edition.

**BLANKS, for Lawyers, Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Merchants, &c. &c.** which will also be printed according to any form exhibited, at the shortest notice.

**THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,**  
**A New Theory,**  
 OF  
**THE DIURNAL ROTATION OF THE EARTH:**

Demonstrated upon Mathematical Principles, from the properties of the Cycloid and the Epicycloid.

**WITH**  
 AN APPLICATION OF THE THEORY,  
 To the explanation of the various Phenomena of the Winds, Tides and of the Stone and Metallic concretions which have fallen from Heaven upon the surface of the Earth.

By JOHN WOOD,  
 Author of Elements of Perspective, printed in London, in 1799.

**WANTED** for the ensuing year, a male House-Servant.—For one who is active, industrious and honest, liberal hire will be paid. Apply to the Editor of this paper.

**PURSUANT** to the will of the late Ralph Wormley, esq., will be sold on Tuesday the 5th of January next for cash, at Urbanna, about fifteen or twenty SLAVES, belonging to the estate of the said deceased, and consisting of men, women, and children.

**ELEANOR WORMLEY,**  
 Administratrix with the will annexed.  
 JNO. CHEW, Administrator.  
 Middlesex, December 19.

**I HAVE REMOVED TO RICHMOND.**  
 BENJ. BOTT.  
 October 31.

**A SWEEP STAKE** of four hundred dollars will be run for the third of January, over the Fairfield Course, four horses entered.—An elegant Dinner will be provided on the field.—Horses will start at 1 o'clock.

**BANK OF VIRGINIA.**—The Stockholders are hereby notified that the first Monday in January, is the day appointed by law for a general meeting, for the purpose of choosing Directors of the Bank and the several offices of Discount and Deposit.

**JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Cash'r.**  
 December 12.

**BENT CREEK, 19th Dec. 1869.**  
*Messrs. Taliaferro & Patterson, Mississippi Territory.*

**SIRS—**You will take notice, that we shall, at the Compting Office of Messrs. Higginbotham, Brown & Co. in this place, on the first Thursday in January next, proceed to take the deposition of Andrew White to be read as evidence in a certain matter of controversy in chancery, depending in the county of Buckingham, wherein we are plaintiffs and you are defendants. (Signed)

**THO. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co.**  
 December 23.

**NOTICE.**—In a former advertisement, I requested all persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Thomas Nicolson, dec'd, to pay off their respective debts, and I invited all persons who had debts due to them from that estate, to make them known to me and receive payment.—I intend at the expiration of one month from this date, to divide among the residuary legatees of Mr. Nicolson's last will, all the money in my hands belonging to that estate.—I therefore earnestly request, that if any one has now a claim for debt against the estate that they will exhibit it to me forthwith and receive payment, and I beg and intreat of those indebted to the estate to pay off their respective debts without delay.

**C. COPLAND, Executor.**  
 Richmond, December 23, 1869.

**THE** Subscribers having connected themselves in the AUCTION BUSINESS.—Offer their services to the Public, at their Auction Room, opposite the Bell Tavern, to carry on A RETAIL NIGHT AUCTION: Also to sell in the day all kinds of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Lands, Houses and Lows, Horses, Negroes, &c. or any other kind of Property which may be consigned with them. They will always consider it their duty at all times, faithfully to observe the interest of those who may honor them with their confidence.

**STILL & BROOKE.**  
 December 23d.

**WINFIELD ACADEMY.** (Corks of Hanover). At this place will be taught, the following year, the Greek, Latin, French, and English Languages; Geography, the use of the Globes, Bees Letters, Geometry, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Writing.

**EXPENSES.**  
 Board, Tuition, Washing, Bed & Bedding \$ 32 per annum.  
 Board, &c. exclusive of Bed & Bedding 30 per annum.

For eligibility of the institution, the subscribers wish the appeal to be made to its patrons and scholars for a long series of years past. The school will be opened the 10th of January, and closed the 10th of December. Small boys will be lodged in the dwelling house of the subscriber.

**PETER NELSON.**  
 December 1.

**CHEESE, HATS, SALT-PETRE, GUN-POWDER.**—A consignment of Coloured Cheese of superior quality, in casks and boxes, just received.

A large and general assortment of gentlemen's Silk Beaver and Fur HATS.  
 English refined SALT-PETRE,  
 and FF glazed and rough GUN-POWDER.  
 FOR SALE, BY—  
**D. J. BURR.**  
 December 1.

**Dentistry**

**LE TELLIER—DENTIST**—Has removed to the corner house between the Swan and Washington Taverns, where he is practising in the various branches of his profession, i. e. setting artificial teeth, cleansing, plugging, extracting, &c. &c.  
 N. B. A line or servant directed to Mr. Le Tellier at the above place will be attended to.  
 December 19.

**AT** the request of Mr. Robert Turner, we shall proceed positively to sell on the 6th of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, for ready money, to raise in the first place, about \$1200 to discharge a deed of trust held by Mr. Daniel Couch on the property, and the residue for other purposes; all the HOUSES & LOTS late the property of Daniel Couch, situated on the cross street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's bridge, now occupied by Andrew Hetherington, Samuel Bell and others.—The Houses and Lots will be sold separate, that is, a tenement at a time.

**PROSSER & MONCURE, Auctioneers.**  
 Richmond, December 16.

**FEMALE EDUCATION**, will be continued at Mountair the ensuing year, under the direction of Miss Terrell, who will teach reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, grammar and geography. The School will be opened the 15th of January. Terms—For board & Tuition (each finding her own bedding and candles) \$100 per annum, paid quarterly in advance. The most satisfactory testimonials of Miss Terrell's qualifications as a Teacher of the above branches of Education may be seen below. Particular attention will be paid to the morals and manners of Pupils placed at this School. It may be proper to add too, that they have before them an example of domestic economy, and steady industry in the boarding apartment.

**HUMPHREY MILL.**  
 Caroline, Dec. 16, 1869.

**WE** the subscribers have this day attended an examination of the Female School, at Mr. Humphrey Hill's, under the Tuition of Miss Matilda Terrell; we have paid particular attention to the progress and attainments of the pupils in Reading, Writing, Drawing, Grammar and Geography, and with pleasure we profess that we have received impressions highly favorable towards Miss Terrell, in her official capacity. At the same time from our acquaintance with the family of Mr. Hill, we cannot hesitate to say, that a genteel and favorable situation here offers itself to the public patronage; in a word, such a one as we, in the case of boarding out daughters, should deem every way eligible.

**PETER NELSON.**  
 AND W. BROADBENT.

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**—Run away from the subscriber on Sunday night the 24th of September, 1869, ISAG, a negro man about 29 years old, rather an undersize, and moderately spare, a kind of hoarse, lazy voice and looks, apt to compel you to repeat before he will give a direct answer, small eyes and ears, a yellowish black complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather stoops forward from the hips and a kind of hitch in one hip, if well observed when walking, and by which description he was once discovered when runaway, and put in jail, although he disowned his name and master and affected to be a free man born, has been severely whipped, has a scar a little over his right eye, and the appearance may be seen on the body, of the small pox, and a lump as large as the finger on the fore part of the right shoulder and left arm, a little below the shoulder, and on the back, especially on the right side under the shoulder blade, supposed to be by whipping; also a scar on the left arm by inoculation. He originally when a boy belonged to John McClary at Little York, then to Wm. McClary in or near Hanover Town, then to Joseph Duersee of Lunenburg, then to his son William in Charlotte, who sold him to James Camp of Nottoway, of whom James Dupuy, junr. bought him, and of whom I got him. He, I understand, has been once in York jail as a runaway, and Richmond and Nottoway jails, and while he was the property of James Dupuy, junr. he runaway and said he spent some time in Richmond and in Hanover, where he fell in with a James Mastice, as he said, who was moving to Greenbrier, and he was going with him when he was taken up and put in jail in Charlottesville, March 1864, he then disowned his name and master as stated above, and said he was born free and would be free in about a year, makes some pretensions to religion, particularly while in jail in Albemarle (Commissioners of the tax might probably make some discovery of him). Masters of vessels and all other persons are forewarned carrying him out of the state, as though he may probably change his name, &c. The above reward will be given, besides all legal fees, for apprehending him and securing him so that I get him, and notifying me thereof, or delivering him to me in the upper end of Nottoway county.

**ROBERT DICKENSON.**  
 December 23.

**EDUCATION**—The subscriber offers his services to the public for the ensuing year to instruct boys and young men in the following branches of Literature, viz. Reading, Writing and Spelling the English Language with propriety—the Latin and Greek Languages, History, Geography with the use of the Globes, the Elements of Natural Philosophy, the Elements of Geometry with practical surveying, Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal with Algebra.—The price of board, tuition, washing, bedding and fuel, will be an hundred dollars for the term, paid quarterly in advance, to commence on the 15th of January and expire on the tenth of December next, with the usual vacation. He hopes from his success, experience and diligence in his profession, to obtain that share of the public patronage which he merits.

**THOS. NELSON.**  
 Humanity Hall, forks of Hanover,  
 over, Dec. 14, 1869.

**GERMAN ORNAMENTALS**, to be sold by the sale of pieces, by the subscriber, at his house, near col. Mayo's Bridge.

**JAMES INNES.**  
 December 1.

## Domestic.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1st, 1869.

**SIR,**  
 I have the honor of transmitting to you herewith paper A, in duplicate, which is an exhibit of the vessels of war & gun-boats at this time belonging to the navy of the United States; distinguishing the number in commission prior to the passage of the act, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force," passed January 31st, 1869; the number fitted out under that act; the whole number now in commission and prepared for service, and the number in ordinary, and where.

By this paper it will be seen that the act of 31st January, 1869, has been fully executed. The number of vessels of war and gun-boats now in commission, and the actual state of those not in commission, will also appear, it is hoped, in a satisfactory form.

Paper, No. 1, in duplicate, which is an exhibit of the warrants drawn upon the appropriations made by the act of Congress of 3d March, 1869, for "repairs of vessels;" for contingent expenses; and for clothing of the marine corps respectively.

Paper, No. 2, in duplicate, which is an exhibit of the warrants drawn upon the sum of 150,000 dollars, transferred by your order, agreeably to the act of Congress, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war, and navy departments," passed March 3d, 1869, from the appropriation made by the appropriation act of 3d March, 1869, for "provisions" to that of "repairs of vessels."

Paper, No. 3, in duplicate, which is an exhibit of the warrants drawn upon the sum of 25,000 dollars transferred by your order, agreeably to the provisions of the act above recited, from the appropriation made by the appropriation act above recited, for "provisions," to that of "contingent expenses."

Papers, No. 4, in duplicate, which is an exhibit of the warrants drawn upon the sum of 2,500 dollars transferred by your order, agreeably to the provisions of the act above recited, from the appropriation made by the act above recited for "quarter masters' and barrack masters' stores for the corps of marines," to that of clothing for that corps.

The sum transferred in aid of the appropriation for "repairs of vessels," may appear large; but pursuing the spirit of the act of 31st January, 1869, it was determined that the repairs made should be thorough and complete. In doing this the disbursements have certainly been heavy. The price of naval stores, greatly and suddenly enhanced, has greatly contributed to swell them to their present amount. One very consoling circumstance for these heavy disbursements arises out of the fact, that all the vessels repaired, especially the frigates, have been so much improved in their armament, their other fittings, and their sailing, that the most experienced practical men pronounce them to be, at this time, greatly superior in all respects, to what they were when first fitted out from the stocks.

The contingent expenses have also been unexpectedly great, arising principally from the very heavy disbursements at New Orleans.

The appropriation for marine clothing was found inadequate to the objects for which it was made, in consequence of the advanced price of cloths and woollens.

I have the honor to be,  
 With great respect,  
 Sir, your most obedient,  
**PAUL HAMILTON.**  
 The President of the U. States.

(A.)  
*Exhibit showing the state and condition, at this time, of the vessels belonging to the Navy of the U. States, and of the Gun-boats.*

Whole number, at this time belonging to the Navy of the United States.

**FRIGATES**—Constitution 44 guns, President 44, United States 44, Chesapeake 36, Congress 36, Constellation 36, New York 32, Essex 32, Adams 32.

**SHIPS**—John Adams 20, Wasp 18.

**BRIGS**—Hornet 18, Siren 16, Argus 16, Vixen 14, Nautilus 14.

**SCHOONERS**—Enterprise 12, Revenge 12.

**CUTTER**—Ferret 10.

**BRIG**—Onida, classed with g. boats 16.

**BOMBS**—Etna, Vesuvius, Spittire, Vengeance.

170 Gun-boats, including Brig Onida.

In commission prior to the passage of the act of the 31st Jan. 1869.

Constitution, Chesapeake, Wasp, Hornet, Argus, (Bombs) Etna, Vesuvius, and 22 Gun-boats at New Orleans.

Fitted out under the act of 31st January, 1869.

President, United States, Essex, John Adams, Siren, Vixen, Nautilus, Enterprise, Revenge, Ferret.

Whole number now in commission and ready for service.

Constitution, President, United States, Essex, John Adams, Wasp, Hornet, Siren, Argus, Vixen, Nautilus, Enterprise, Revenge, Ferret, (Bombs) Etna, Vesuvius, and 22 gun-boats at New Orleans.

In Ordinary.—Chesapeake, at Boston; Congress, Constellation, New York, Adams and 9 gunboats at Washington.

These frigates in ordinary, require repairs before they can be sent to sea.

Thirteen gun-boats at Charleston.

Three of these gun-boats have been put in commission for the Georgia station.

Wilmington, N. C. 4; Norfolk 21.

One of these employed occasionally, and fitted as a water-bomb.

Baltimore 10; Philadelphia, 20; New York 34; Western, (R. 1) 2; Norwich, (Conn.) 2; Boston 1; Portland 9; Lake Ontario 1; Lake Champlain 2.

\* This is brig Onida.

All these gun-boats in ordinary, are in a state of preservation.

Bombs.—Spittire at Norfolk, and Vengeance at New York—require repairs.

Of the gun-boats at New Orleans, No. 13 has been condemned, and is now used as a hulk; and Captain Porter, in a letter dated 25th August, 1869, observes, that five others, viz. Nos. 14, 16, 17, 20 and 21, will in all probability be condemned as unfit for service in the ensuing summer—having been built of raw materials.

From Ref's Philadelphia Gazette.

**TO FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, ESQ.**  
*Ex-ambassador from His Britannic Majesty to the U. States of America.*

**SIR**—In the first moments of that perturbation, from which the most accomplished diplomatist cannot at all times be exempt, and into which even a person of your experience may be excused for falling, on the sudden occurrence of a crisis so unexpected and embarrassing, as your late discomfiture, you were indiscreet enough to allege the constitutional liberty of the press in this country, as a charge against the executive government, which your complaint implies that department might correct. You should have recollected, that when an ambassador is most disconcerted, he ought to appear the least disturbed; that by the law of the land the executive cannot interfere with the press, and that when the first consul of France, with whose annual you have such especial reason for being familiar, laid a similar grievance before the British ministry, he was told, that the courts of justice were the only means known to the law for punishing such offences, that Peltier was convicted by a jury, and sentenced by my Lord Lilliborough, not by Mr. Addington or the King. These things you should have known; for they would have saved you the mortification, which every man, particularly the envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary from a mighty kingdom, ought to feel, when he so far forgets himself and his station, as to be betrayed into undignified and unavailing querulousness.

It is too true, that the press in this country is doctored by licentious; and though you were egregiously incorrect when you made this circumstance a ground of official complaint to the executive, yet all temperate Americans must deplore the scandalous calumnies, that are daily poured forth upon your nation, mission and person. But it is not the freedom the press has taken with your name, that have made it odious in America. That you may not return impressed with a belief, in which it is to be lamented you came among us, that party is the only index to opinion in the United States; or that certain violent newspapers are the organs of the sentiments of the great body of sober and reflecting people, I take the liberty of addressing you in the language that is almost universally held, relative to this controversy, by those native and genuine Americans, who, with a natural and decided preference for the English nation, are at the same time alive to the rights of their own; and always are alike indignant at all foreign aggressions whatever. It may, perhaps, notwithstanding your patriotic zeal, somewhat assuage your disappointment, to know that by this respectable class your instructions are more blamed than your conduct; and it is highly proper, that you should be apprized of the independent and honorable motives which govern them in this juncture.

Your nomination created some suspicion and much clamor. Peremptorily refusing to ratify the terms proposed by one minister, after they had been accepted and effectuated on our part, recalling and disgracing that minister, and appointing another who had been used to treat with fleets at his heels, were not indications of a very friendly disposition on the part of England. Notwithstanding these omens, the mass of the American nation prepared to accredit you as one of the most distinguished members of that corps, which, in the states of Europe, is as regularly trained, formed and distributed as armies and navies—aware that you were yet recking from the discharge of a most detestable duty at Copenhagen, but hoping that your employment on several such exigencies, was rather in the course of your vocation than optional, and that the fame of such achievements preceding you here, would have the effect rather to soften than aggravate your tone—and with an honest confidence trusting that you were selected for your superior talents and veteran skill, and coming to negotiate, if not to conclude, an accommodation. The Americans are a simple, peace loving people, little versed in diplomatic sophistry. Peace and plain dealing are emphatically their policy, inasmuch as one is the source, the other the only safeguard of their prosperity. Whatever therefore was declared by a few unimportant individuals of the insolence and bad faith upon which your embassy was grounded, the government, with a large majority of the country, were disposed to receive you with hospitality, and anxiously desirous that your terms might be tolerably amicable, and your tone tolerably decent.

With such terms and such a tone there was a temper to be satisfied; and it is notorious that the belief was very general, of your having entered upon discussions, which promised an arrangement. After indulging a few weeks in these flattering expectations, it was understood with amazement, and regret, and indignation, that you came three thousand miles, with a magnificent appointment, without authority to adjust any one point in dispute, and with orders to couch your communications in the most imperious and offensive style of the new phraseology of diplomatic correspondence. You came, as you have yourself declared to our government, expressly to do nothing; and in doing that nothing, you assumed a tone of contempt and defiance.—Under such circumstances, you should not be surprised that it is the sense of nine tenths of the American people, that as your mission was meant to be futile and your language unbecoming, the government, consulted their dignity, and the dignity of a nation, too long patient of outrage, when it degraded you from your functions, and discarded your presence.

But while such is the sense, and the decided and enthusiastic sense of nearly all the

people of this country, it is matter of the most painful regret with many of them, that the representative of a great and glorious empire, himself a man of talents and a fine gentleman, should have been obliged to incur the predicament, into which you have rather marched, than fallen, which, notwithstanding the challenge of your letters, and the fair warning you received of its imminence, seems to have been as unexpected by you, as it certainly must be inauspicious to the future relations of the two countries. You find America's endurance may be tried too far.

Unfolding men, who condemn in the mass, and calumniate wherever they congregate, do not distinguish between your constituents and their instrument. They attach an odium to your name, which the more discerning know you do not deserve. When Mr. Jefferson retired, it was said the main obstacle to an accommodation was removed. But they who conceived such hopes did not know Mr. Canning. Doubtless you were ordered to hold the front you did. Those rhetorical flourishes and polished invectives, with which your letters abound, are perfect imitations of Mr. Canning's school, which has substituted such balderdash for the stately and respectable garb, in which, until this day, diplomacy, however hostile was invariably clothed. When, besides the utter success of their enemies, the unfortunate people of England, in a short lapse of disaster, were deprived of Mr. Pitt, Fox, Nelson, Cornwallis and Thurlow, late seemed to have declared against them, and also ever since, distraction, ignorance and malversation have possessed a cabinet heretofore filled with talents, integrity, and public spirit. One of the last struggles of the last of these administrations was to dispatch you to this country, with instructions, which, it cannot be questioned, you have rigidly conformed to. The result is what must have been desired, though perhaps was scarcely expected by the king your master, and his late ministers. And you are too high spirited a man to blame the Americans, if, by every thing short of insult to your person, they show their detestation to such insidious and dastardly measures.

Your predecessor, Mr. Merry, an able, brave and maladroitness old man, to whom it was said Mr. Jefferson had been ungracious (at least Mr. Merry said so) was received in Philadelphia with a hospitality, intended to compensate for the rudeness he complained of at Washington. Mr. Liston was a great favorite, and Mr. Erskine was always welcomed with a kindness much more than merely polite. You are the first British minister from whom the hostilities of Philadelphia have been withheld, and you are personally the best entitled to them. You must therefore ascribe the comparative isolation from society in which you are suffered to live in this metropolis, notwithstanding the elegance of your retinue and manners, to that feeling of unanimous indignation against your employers, which the disclosure of your correspondence has roused. Though you came fortified with letters of introduction and all the attractions calculated to make your company desirable, yet you cannot but applaud this repulsive nationality, however disagreeable you may find its effects. We know how to separate Mr. Jackson from his instructions.—But his representative has cast so deep a shade over his private character, that Americans of all parties, not caring to draw the distinction, are reluctant to dispense those civilities, which, but for the part it has been his due to act, they would have been proud and forward to shew.

After lingering here a little longer, in a situation unworthy your rank and accomplishments, you will return to England, with the sorry satisfaction of having performed an odious service in the letter of your command. Unless you go to Algiers, Isaphan or Tombuctoo, there is now no friendly power left in whose capital a conspicuous residence may snatch you from comparative insignificance in the environs of London. But at all events you will have the satisfaction to find Mr. George Canning, who, with no stronger claims than a petty genius and the consistency of faction, attempted to hold the reins, which Pitt could hardly manage.—You will find him once more in his proper place, not at the privy council board but at the desk of the Anti-Jacobin, writing perhaps an additional canto to the Loves of the Triangles.—You may assure him that his mission is fulfilled; and that if his artillery failed of its effect on his enemies, it answered, under your direction, at least for the purpose of driving off his few remaining friends.—While Mr. Smith's share of the transaction was managed with calmness and perspicuity, you, in the full spirit of your instructions, were superb, contemptuous, confused, insulting and belligerent. The blunder you committed with respect to the oral communications, and the petulance you gave into, when you complained of the newspapers and demanded your passports, were to be sure departures from the lofty line of your orders.—But they may be pardoned in consideration of your excellence upon the whole. You certainly effected your rejection in a shorter time than almost any other diplomatist could have attained that primary object. But you owe the honors of your embassy, that dictation, however it may become his haughty pen, is not adapted to conciliate a free and intelligent people, who had the hardihood to send you home in disgrace for faithfully executing your commission.

GANGANELLI.

BALTIMORE, December 21.

Interesting to the Merchants.

[The following communication from a merchant of this city, relative to recent condemnations at Halifax; and the fact, that British emissaries in our sea ports, give false information, in order to procure the capture of American ships by British cruizers; the fact, that congress seem to sleep over our wrongs; the fact, (a consequence of the former) that Mr. Jackson has granted protections to certain pirates, all these things, taken together, will inspire merchants with reflection, and bring them to a pause. At present, as for two years past,) congress is either out of time,